

Shatter Resistant

RUDE
STAR IDENTIFIER
(WITH HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE MODIFICATIONS)

A-N TYPE I



HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE
No. 2102-C

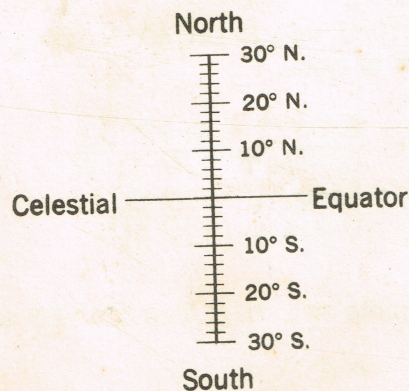


H. O. NO. 2102-C
HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE
RUDE
STAR FINDER AND IDENTIFIER
(WITH HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE MODIFICATIONS)

TO PLOT PLANETS OR MOON

Subtract the G. H. A. of the Planet or Moon from the G. H. A. Υ (plus 360° if necessary). These values are taken from the same line in the Air Almanac. Place the 5° template on the Star Base and set its extended 0° — 180° line at the resulting value on the outer periphery of the Base. Through the slot cut in the template, plot the planet or moon at the body's declination.

This distance may be measured on the scale below with dividers and transferred to the Base:



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under the authority of THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

(over)

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DESCRIPTION

This device is designed especially for use of aircraft. It gives the positions of all the stars included in both the American and British Air Almanacs, and may be used either for identifying or spotting stars. It consists of a Star Base with the northern sky on one side and the southern on the other, seven (7) templates centered at 10° intervals of latitude, this instruction card, and a leatherette container.

INSTRUCTIONS

Choose the template nearest to the D. R. Latitude. Center it on the Star Base by placing the hole over the pin in the center of the Base, with proper hemisphere side up. For any given G.C.T. take the G.H.A. of Aries (T) from the Air Almanac. Apply the D.R. longitude to find the L. H. A. T, combining above quantities by subtracting in W. long. and adding in E. long. (add 360° when necessary). Rotate the template to bring the arrow of the 0°—180° line to the degree mark on the outer edge of the Base corresponding to the L. H. A. T. The 0°—180° line when thus set for a specified time becomes the observer's local meridian. Stars in the visible sky whose altitudes are over 10° are then inclosed within the blue grid of the template and their approximate altitudes and azimuths may be picked off.

Example: At sea, April 10, 1942, in D. R. Lat. 40° N., Long. 150° W., G. C. T. 4^h 47^m 00^s (April 11). Find Alt. and Az. of stars.

G. C. T.	4 ^h 47 ^m 00 ^s
G. H. A. T	270° 31' W.
Long.	150° 00' W.
L. H. A. T	120° 31'

Set arrow of Lat. 35° N. template on L. H. A. T of 120° 30' and read alt. and az. of stars inclosed within the blue grid.

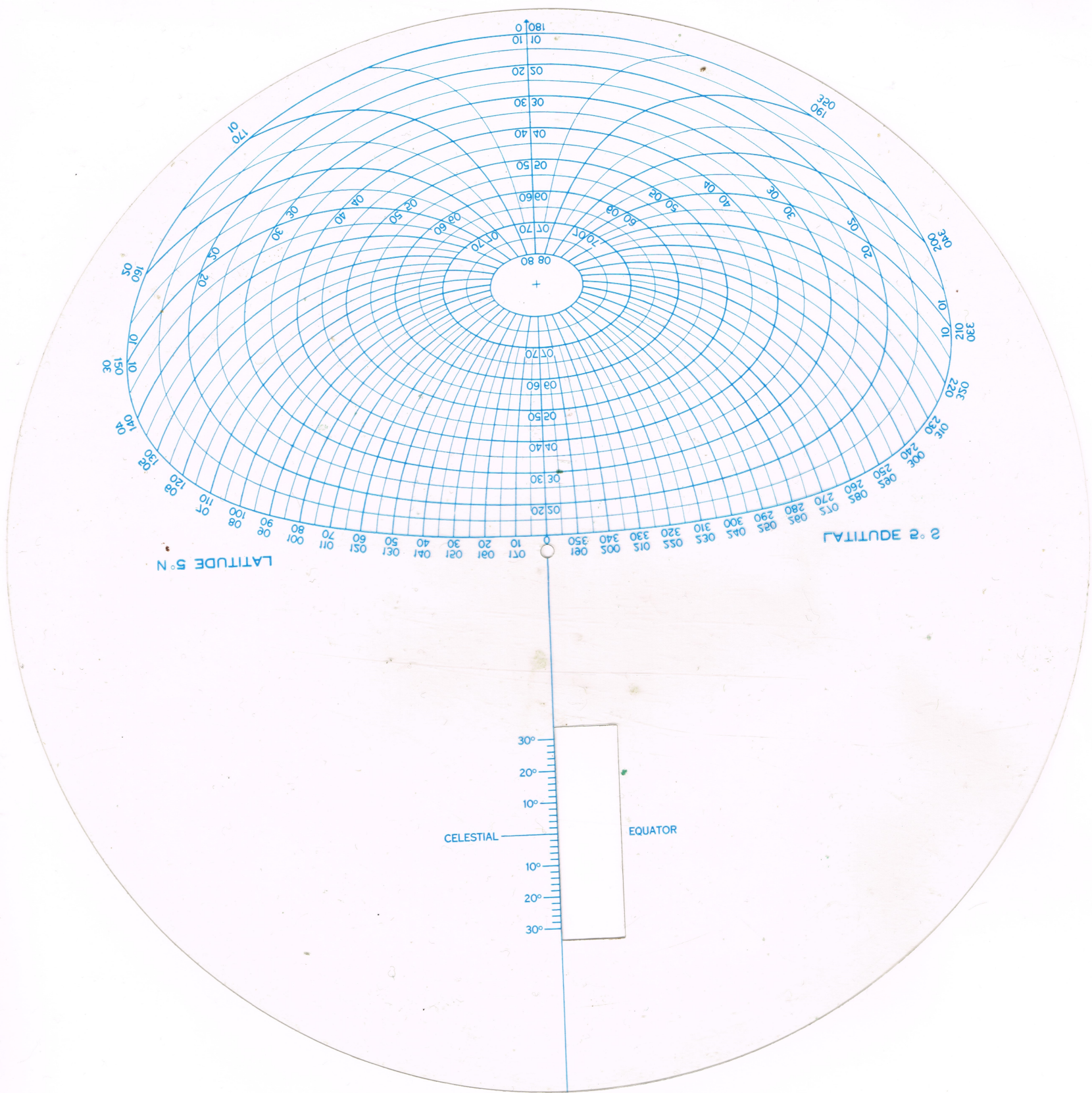
To spot stars, find the G.C.T. of sunrise, or sunset, and convert it to L. H. A. T. Select desirable stars and pick off their approximate altitudes and azimuths.

GREENWICH
CIVIL TIME

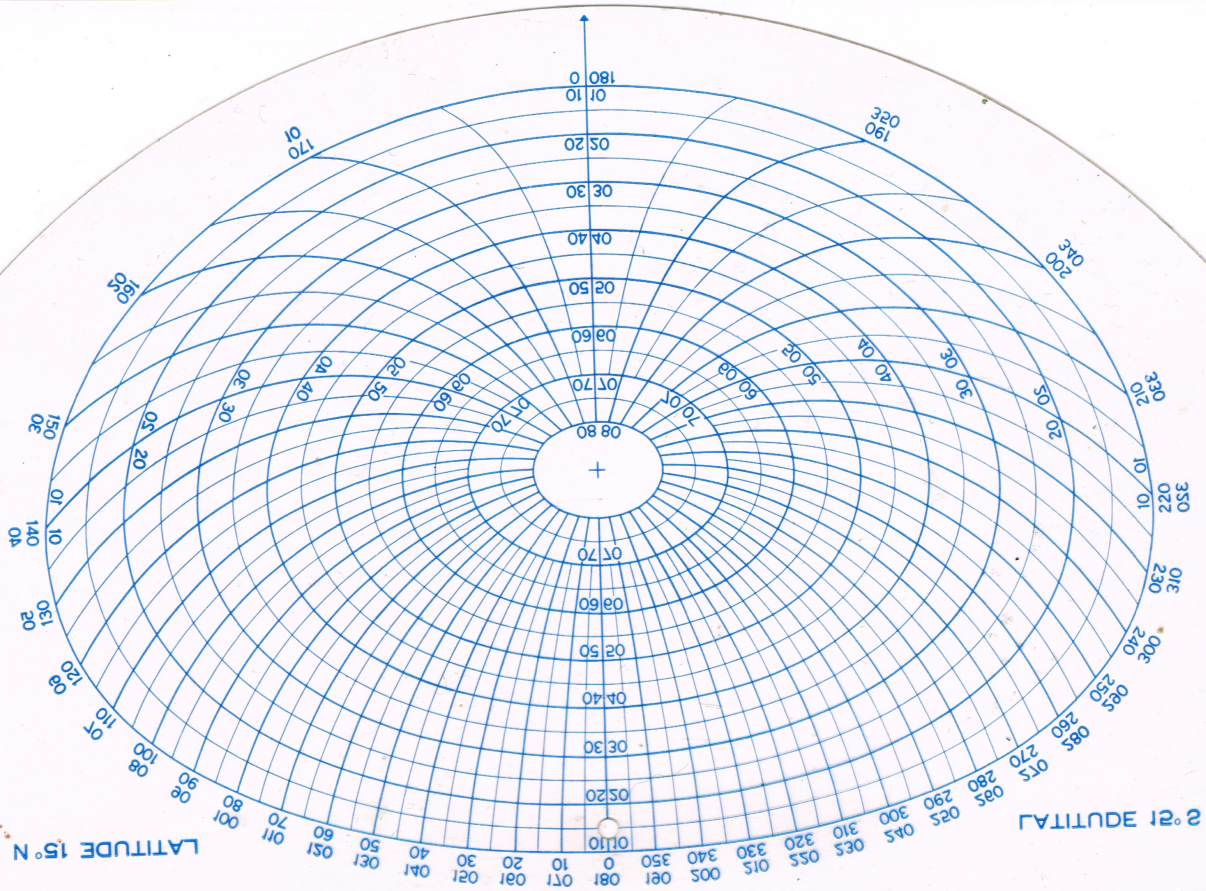
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Shutter Resistant

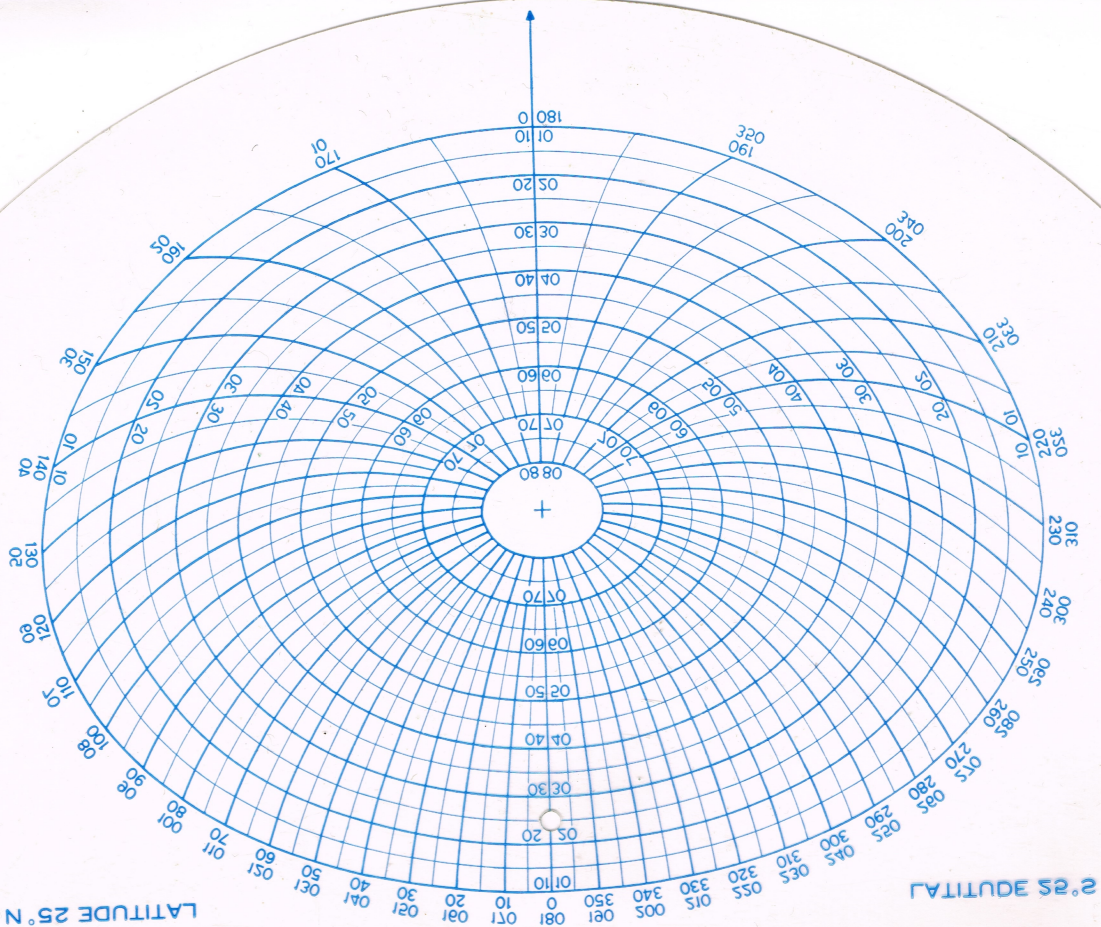
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Shatter Resistant

inch

1

5

3

4

2

6

7

8

30

05

58

75

05

25

45

55

55

15

05

01

08

11

01

02

04

03

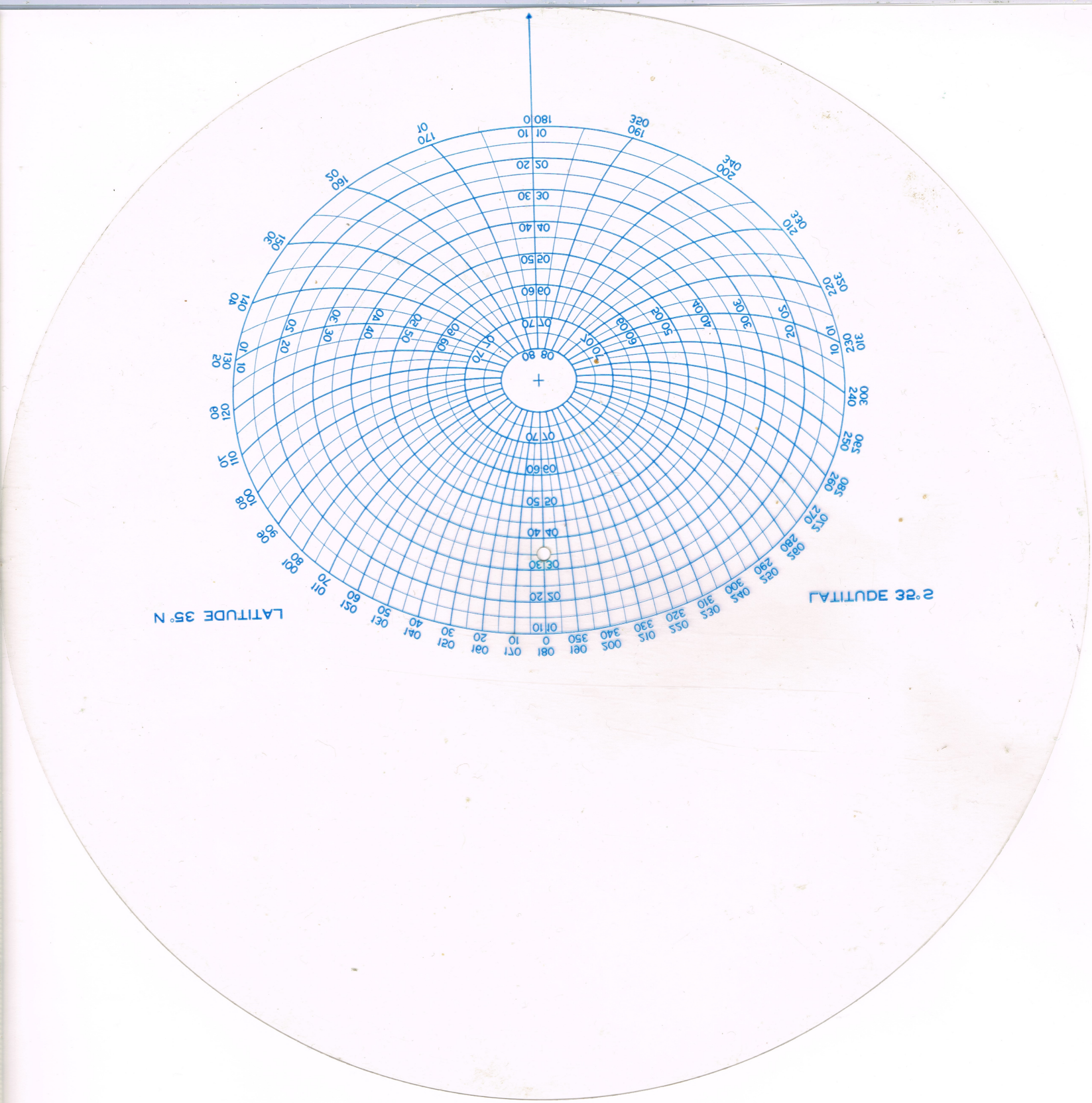
51

11

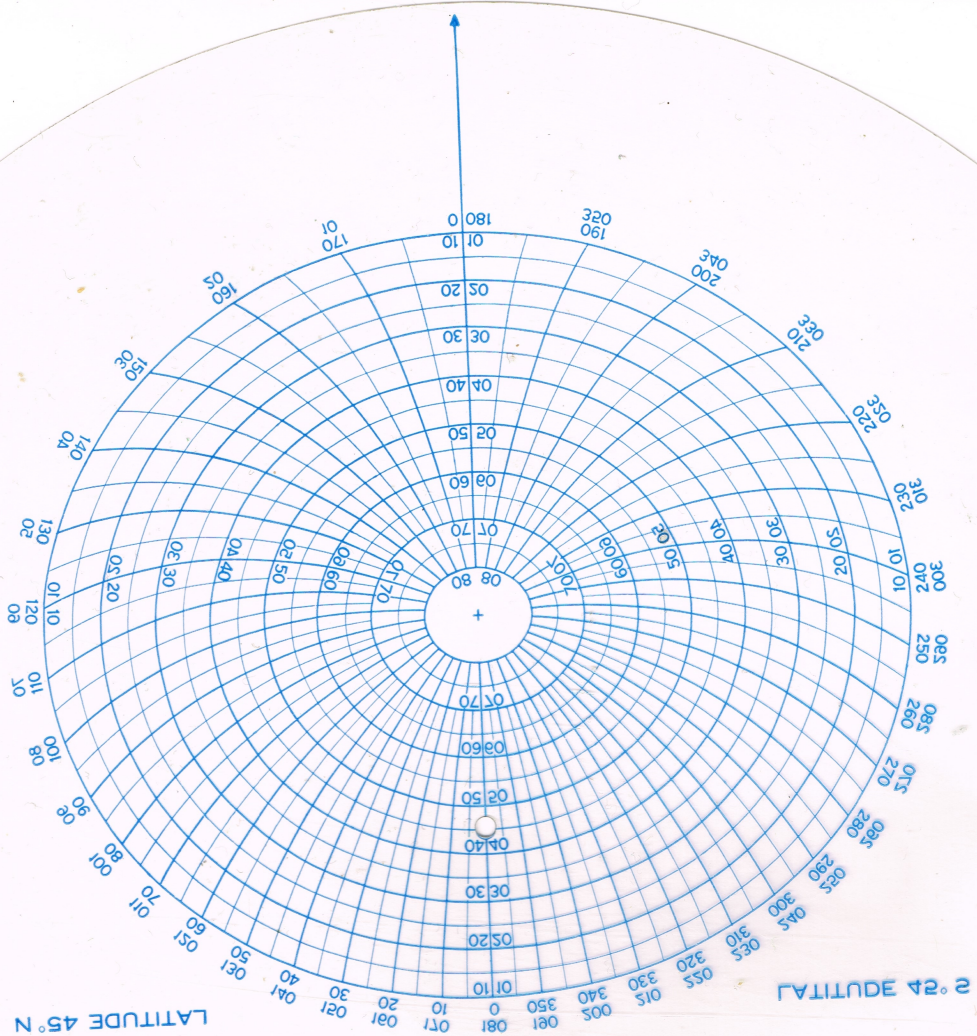
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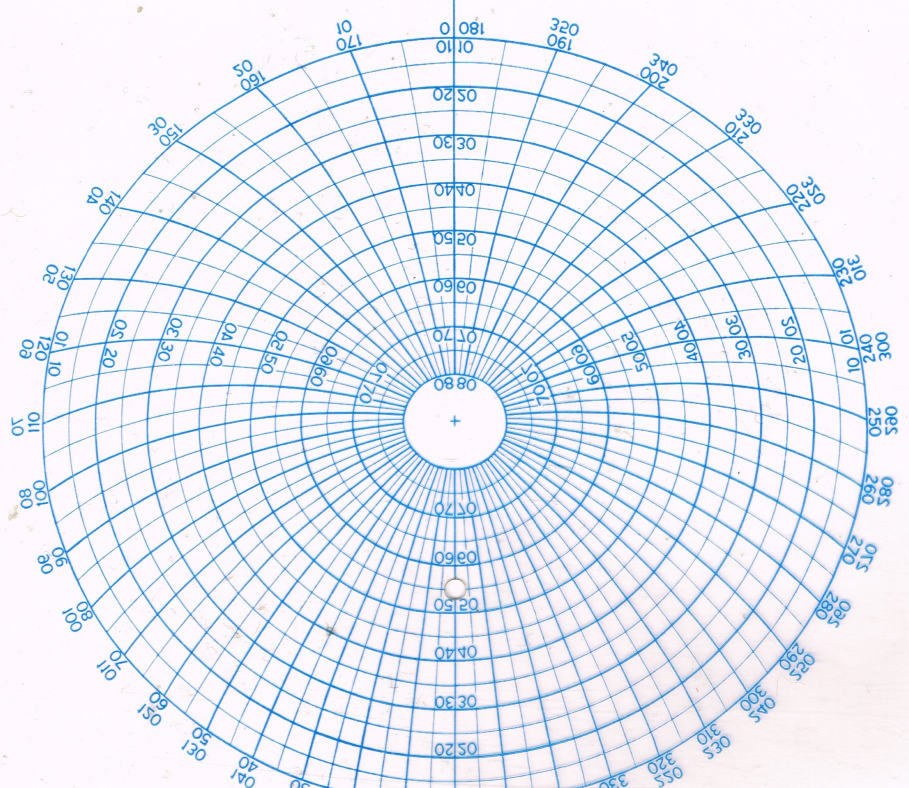
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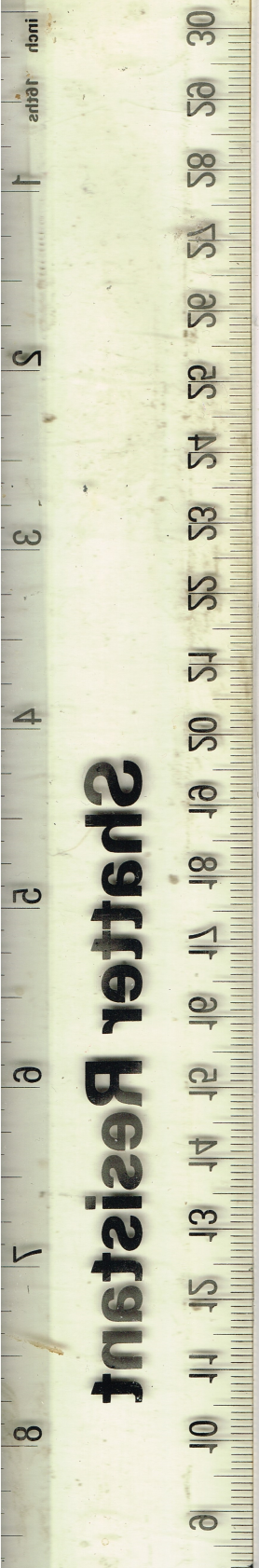
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LATITUDE 22° 2' LATITUDE 55° N



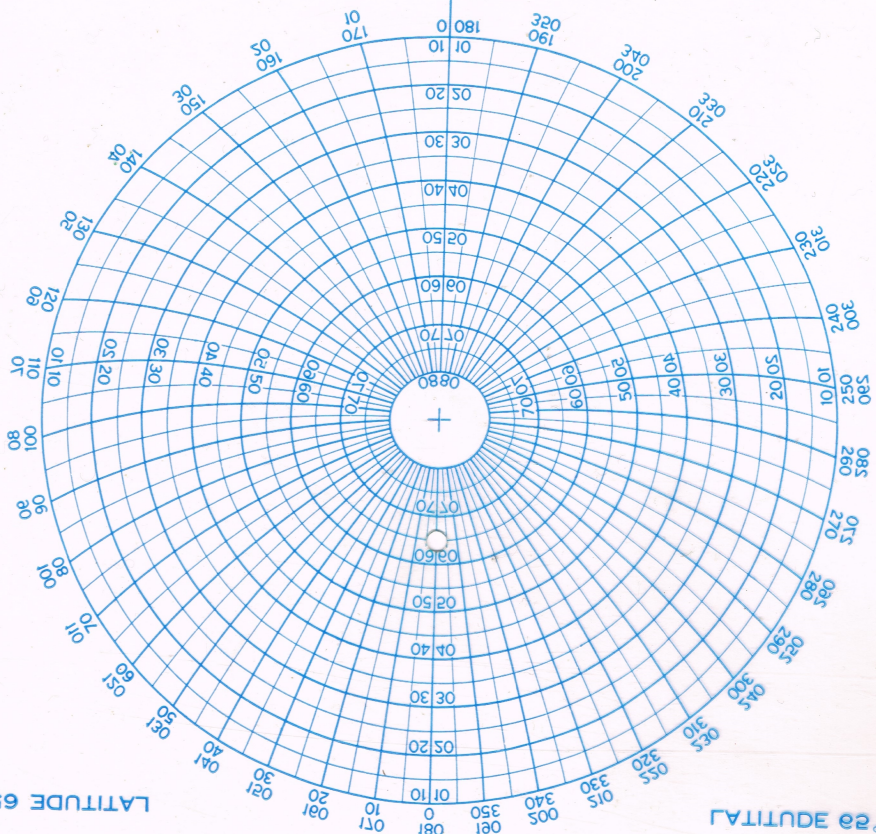
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LATITUDE 65° N

LATITUDE 62° 2



00 05 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

inch

1

5

3

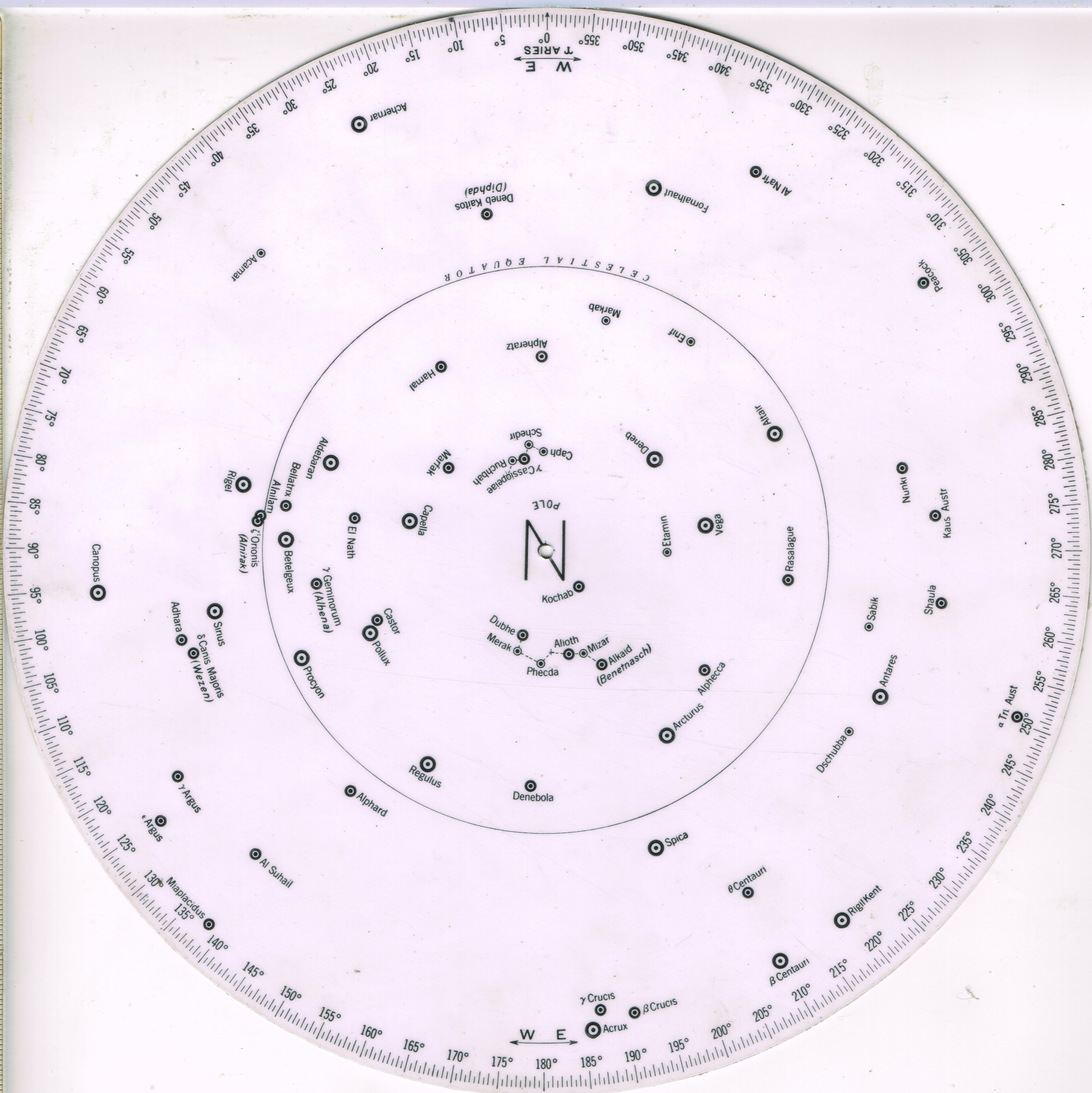
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2

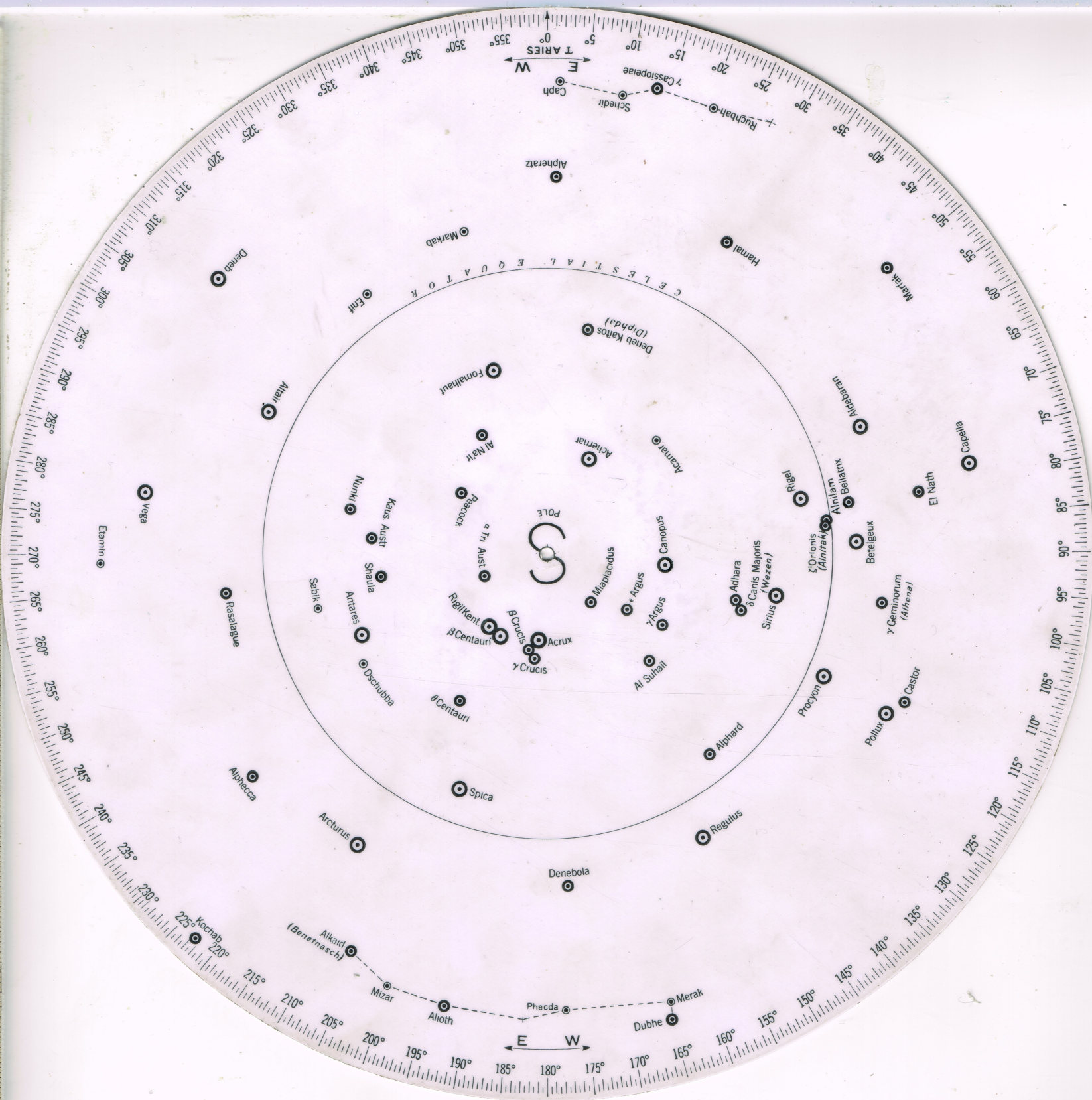
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